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The platform of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in the presence of President Kim Il Sung (KCNA Radiophoto)

4th Session of 5th Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK Held in Presence of President KIM IL SUNG

The Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly which opened at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on November 27 in the presence of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, closed on November 30 upon its successful conclusion of the debate on the items of the agenda.

The session was held in a grand atmosphere in which the whole Party and the entire people, rallied rock-firm around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, are waging a gigantic struggle to dye the whole society in one color, the *Juche* idea, and effect a big leaping advance and a great innovation in grand socialist construction in accordance with the revolutionary policy of the "speed battle" advanced by the Party centre and the whole country is astir with infinite joy over the bumper harvest unparalleled in history this year, in which the tenth anniversary of the announcement of the theses on the rural question was marked.

Placed with due respect on the platform of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the sun of the nation.

Hung on its background were a picture of Mt. Paekdu-san, the holy mountain of revolution, symbolizing the glorious revolutionary traditions inherited by our Party and the power of the Republic and the flag of the Republic demonstrating the prestige and dignity of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly attended the session.

Present there as observers were functionaries of Party and government bodies, economic bodies, cadres of the People's Army, functionaries of working people's organizations and men of science, education, culture, public health, art and the press and labour innovators.

The diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang were invited to the session.

Also attending were Comrades Kim Il, Kang Ryang Uk, O Jin U, So Chol, Li Gun Mo, Kim Yong Ju, Kim Jung Rin, Yang Hyong Sop, Yon Hyong Muk, Li Yong Mu, Ryu Jang Sik, Kim Yong Nam, Hyon Mu Gwang, Choe Jae U, Han Ik Su, Pak Su Dong, Kang Song San, Chon Mun Sop, Chong Gyong Hui, Ho Dam, Nam Il, Hong Song Nam, Hong Won Gil, O Tae Bong, Yun Gi Bok, Rim Chun Chu and O Baek Ryong and other Members of the Central People's Committee and Members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK.

SPA Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made the opening speech.

The following were the items discussed at the session:

1. On the Summing Up of the Implementation of 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Set Forth by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Future Tasks.

2. On Election of Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Deputy Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council made a report on the first item of the agenda at the session. (See page 2)

The reporter stressed that the announcement of "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," an immortal classic work of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, was a historic event of epochal significance in the struggle for the eternal prosperity of our fatherland and people and in the development of Marxism-Leninism and in the development of the communist movement, being an emergence of a revolutionary program of rural construction which paved in a comprehensive way the first scientific road of the solution of the rural question, the most difficult one in the building of socialism and communism, and proudly summed up the implementation of the theses on the rural question and put forth future tasks.

The attendants of the session expressed full support and approval for the report.

The session adopted with the approval of the entire deputies a decision on the first item of the agenda: "On Fully Carrying Out the Tasks Set Out in 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' at an Early Date."

Following the debate on the second item of the agenda "On Election of Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," the session, at the proposal of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, elected Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the approval of the entire deputies.

Deputy Li Gun Mo and many other deputies took part in the discussion of the first item of the agenda—"On the Summing Up of the implementation of 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Set Forth by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Future Tasks"—at the second-day sitting.

The speakers proudly pointed to the great changes which have taken place in the past 10 years on the glorious road indicated by "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country," the grand programme of the building of a socialist countryside put forward by the great leader. They stressed that, thanks to the vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, the essentials of the theses, and the overall intensification of assistance to the countryside, a bumper harvest has been reaped every year and a leap toward progress and civilization and great changes are taking place in the countryside of our country bringing it closer to town in all fields.

The speakers also pointed out that, thanks to the active promotion of the task of the ideological revolution, the revolutionary traits of carrying the teachings of the leader and the Party's policy to thorough fulfilment with the *Juche* idea as the immovable faith, have been given full play among the agricultural working people and, particularly the successful implementation of the policy of "ideology battle" advanced by the Party centre has led to a great change in the ideology and consciousness of the farmers and their spiritual and moral traits. They stressed that herein lay the firm guarantee for the infinite prosperity and all victories of the socialist countryside.

The speakers extended highest honour and deepest thanks, carrying their ardent loyalty, to the fatherly leader who advanced the immortal theses on the rural question and opened the road of historic advance for the final solution of the rural question under its bright rays and brought today's victory and glory, happiness and prosperity and reverently wished the great leader good health and a long life for the final victory of the revolution and the prosperity of the generations to come.

The speakers resolved to make an allout advance in the high spirit of the "speed battle," continuously and loudly beating the drum of the revolution, rallied ever closer around the great leader, to further expand and strengthen the successes already made in the implementation of the theses on the rural question and working-classize the peasants and industrialize agriculture and make the countryside cultured through the promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung gave, at the meeting, program teachings answering questions of principle arising in further advancing the revolution in compliance with the demand of our socialist rural economic system which has entered a new stage of development and bringing the program of the construction of a socialist countryside to complete realization.

Deeply engraving on their minds the program teachings of the fatherly leader, the attendants of the meeting with infinite excitement firmly resolved to hold in high esteem the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for ever and further display the honour of being the harbinger and pioneer in the struggle for the final solution of the rural question by dashing forward like the wind, as the communist revolutionaries of *Juche* type and the life guards and death-defying corps of the leader should, blowing louder the bugle of the "speed battle" along the highway of building a communist countryside indicated by the leader in the theses on the rural question.

Chairman Hwang Jang Yop made a closing address.

The hearts of the attendants of the session were filled with the determination to hasten the work of dyeing the rural districts of the whole country in one color, the *Juche* idea, complete the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture by 1980, fully industrialize and modernize agriculture and constantly raise the cultural and technical level of the peasants by carrying the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to a more thorough fulfilment in the countryside, strengthening assistance and state guidance of the countryside and raising the role of county still higher in accordance with the teachings of the leader and with the high revolutionary enthusiasm to achieve the final realisation of the grand program for the building of a socialist countryside by comprehensively and completely fulfilling at an early date all the tasks put forward in the theses on the rural question.

The four-day session powerfully demonstrated to the whole world the justness and invincible vitality of the theses on the rural question authored by the great leader and the incomparable superiority and might of our country's socialist rural economic system which is incessantly advancing and prospering under its bright rays. It also clearly proved that the theses on the rural question authored by the leader indicates the only just way for the solution of the agricultural and peasant questions under socialism and it is an ideological, theoretical and practical weapon which should be tightly held consistently in the whole period for the final solution of the rural question.

When the historic Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly was declared closed, stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and thunderous applause rocked the meeting hall for a long while. (KCNA)

Epochal Victory of Great Theses on Rural Question

Over 7 Million Tons of Grain Produced This Year in DPRK

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Rodong Sinmun (organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea) on Nov. 29 prominently featured a report about successes in our rural economy this year under the headline "Spectacular, Epochal Victory of the Great Theses on the Rural Question, More Than 7 Million Tons of Grain Produced This Year, the Grain Height of the Six-Year Plan Captured Two Years Ahead of Schedule with Flying Colours, Per-*Chongbo* Rice Yield Averages 5.9 Tons, Taking the Country as a Whole to Reach the World's Highest Level, Per-*Chongbo* Maize Yield Reaches 5 Tons on an Average."

The preschedule capture of the grain height envisaged in the Six-Year Plan put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea has opened a bright prospect for occupying the grain height of 10 million tons within the coming few years, the paper noted.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"This year is a memorable year in which we celebrated the 10th anniversary of the publication of the theses on the rural question. In response to the Party's call to bring about a great upswing in agricultural production, with this anniversary as a momentum, the farmers have worked with high enthusiasm and the whole country has powerfully assisted the rural areas. As a result, a great success has been registered in agricultural production this year."

A heartening report has come from the Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly which is discussing the item "On the Summing Up of the Implementation of 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Set Forth by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Future Tasks."

This year's rice harvest is bountiful in our country—5.9 tons per *chongbo* (approximately one hectare) on an average taking the country as a whole.

In South Pyongan Province, the per-*chongbo* yield averages 6.8 tons on a provincial scale.

This year, no small number of counties reaped 8 or 9 tons of rice on an average per *chongbo* on a county scale and many cooperative farms yielded over 10 tons of rice on an average per *chongbo*. And many cooperative farms produced on their separate plots from 15 to the maximum of 20 tons or even 23.8 tons of rice per *chongbo*.

Our country has risen to the world's highest standard in the per-unit-area yield of rice.

We have made a leaping advance in the cultivation of maize which is a staple dry-field crop in our country.

Our total yield of maize this year showed a 1.7-fold increase over last year when we had an extremely heavy crop and the per-*chongbo* maize yield reached 5 tons on an average on a nationwide scale.

Many cooperative farms have produced over 10 tons of maize from every *chongbo* on an average and reaped as much as 25 tons of maize to the maximum from separate plots.

As a result, our country has risen to the world's highest standard in the per-*chongbo* yield of maize, too.

This year, grain produce in our country which grew to 131 per cent compared with last year when a bumper harvest was reaped has increased nearly two-fold as against the 1963 figure and about 3.5 times that in 1946.

This year's vegetable output is nearly 2 times what it was 10 years ago, or 1.2 times greater than last year. Many cooperative farms gained a prodigious success; they gathered in 500-700 tons of autumn crop of cabbage from every *chongbo*.

This year, the output of fruits is 3 times, meat 2.5 times, hen's eggs 7.4 times and cocoon 2.4 times larger than that of 1963.

With the rapid growth of agricultural production, this year the average share of grain to each peasant household throughout the country increased 2.4-fold and the cash income, 2.7-fold, compared with 1963. The living standard of our peasants has risen far above the level of the former well-to-do middle peasants.

Today the United States and many other countries of the world are suffering from the food crisis and famine owing to the bad crop and the southern half of our country which is linked with the northern half of the Republic by the same stratum is also raising a cry over the serious food crisis caused by the crop failure. But we have reaped such a big bumper harvest and occupied the grain height of the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time. This is a great demonstration of the superiority of the socialist rural economy system and a great victory smashing the sophism of the imperialists that the grain production can not be commensurate to the growth of population.

The production of more than 7 million tons of grain is a record figure in the history of our nation.

We owe this proud victory entirely to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who put forward the theses on the rural question, a programme for the building of socialist and communist countryside, by embodying the immortal *Juche* idea and has wisely led our agricultural working people and people of other strata to its implementation.

The great leader illumined the road to the final solution of the rural question, created the most scientific *Juche*-based farming method and devoted all his energies to its implementation.

This year the leader, busy as he was guiding the whole work of the revolution and construction, visited every nook and corner of the country from the beginning of the year, leading our peasants along the highway of creation and innovation and showing warm love and great solicitude for them.

The leader propounded the great thought and policy on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and personally took the epochal step of forming the small groups of the three revolutions and dispatching them to factories, enterprises and rural villages.

With the active guidance and help of the members of the small groups of the three revolutions, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions have been more successfully pushed ahead in the countryside.

Upholding the policy of strengthening the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside put forward by the leader in the theses on the rural question, this year the whole Party, the whole country and the entire people assisted the farming work with all efforts.

Now the entire agricultural working people, with the honour and pride of being victors who seized the grain height of the Six-Year Plan with credit, are raising high the fierce flames of the "speed battle" and rushing forward like the wind to capture the 10-million-ton grain height, under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, set forth by the leader.

On Summing Up Implementation of "Theses on Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Set Forth by President KIM IL SUNG and Future Tasks

Report of Deputy Kim Il, Premier of Administration Council, At Fourth Session of Fifth Supreme People's Assembly (Summary)

PYONGYANG, Nov. 28 (KCNA)—Deputy Kim Il, Premier of the Administration Council, made a report "On the Summing Up of the Implementation of 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Set Forth by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Future Tasks" at the 4th Session of the 5th Supreme People's Assembly, which opened here on November 27.

Ten years ago, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great thinker and theorist and the genius of revolution, made public his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" based on the immortal *Juche* idea, the reporter noted, and said: It was an event of epochal significance in the development of the Marxist-Leninist theory and the communist movement, because it meant the advent of a revolutionary rural construction programme which for the first time offered an all-round, scientific solution of the rural question.

The whole Party and all the people have waged a vigorous struggle for the last ten years along the path indicated by the great rural theses with the honour of being the pioneers in the building of a new countryside, he said, and continued:

We may proudly say that in the ten years' time we have travelled the distance which we would ordinarily take a hundred years to cover and accomplished a great work of epochal significance.

The report consists of three parts: "Abundant Fruit," "The Brilliant Embodiment of the Great Thought on the Solution of the Rural Question" and "The Tasks to Continue to Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Rural Theses."

1. Abundant Fruit

In the first part of the report "Abundant Fruit," Premier of the Administration Council Kim Il said:

Our agricultural production showed a steady growth every year in the past period in proportion as the material and technical foundations and politico-ideological basis of our countryside were strengthened through the struggle to implement the rural theses.

In particular, this year, we have reaped the most bountiful grain harvest in the history of our nation.

This year we have achieved a brilliant victory by producing over seven million tons of grain thus seizing two years ahead of the set time the grain height of the Six-Year Plan set by the Fifth Congress of our Party.

This victory offers us a definitive prospect of the seizure of the ten-million-ton grain height in the coming few years and inspires us to more vigorous struggle to command all the other heights of the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time.

He continued:

This year, grain produce in our country has increased nearly two-fold as against the 1963 figure and about 3.5 times that in 1946.

It has grown with new leaps and bounds especially since 1973 when the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung once again made an all-round analysis of the actual state of our agriculture and, on this basis, initiated new scientific measures and gave concrete personal guidance to carry them out.

In 1973 the total yield of grain in our country grew to 136 per cent compared with the previous year, and this year it again increased by 31 per cent over last year.

With the improvement of the intensification standard of agricultural production resulting from the carrying out of the tasks set by the rural theses, there has been a radical increase in the per-unit-area yield in our country this year.

Our average per-*chongbo* (approximately one hectare) rice yield this year was as high as 5.9 tons on a nationwide scale, and especially an average of 6.8 tons of rice per-*chongbo* was reaped on a provincial scale in South Pyongan Province.

As a result, our country has risen to the world's highest standard in the per-unit-area yield of rice.

This year, no small number of counties reaped nearly nine tons of rice per-*chongbo*, and many cooperative farms yielded over ten tons of rice on an average per *chongbo*. And many cooperative farms produced on their separate plots from 15 to the maximum of 20 tons or even 23 tons and 800 kilogrammes per *chongbo*.

It is a well-known fact that hired bourgeois propagandists are uniting their voices to spread reactionary theories on the limitations of agricultural production, such as "the law of diminishing yield of land" along with the reactionary "population theory"; in order to justify their plunder and aggression.

But, the reality of our countryside today contradicts point-blank all these idle talks and the old conceptions of agricultural production.

Our reality once again confirms the correctness of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's teaching that if the political consciousness of the peasants, the masters of agriculture, is elevated, investment made and efforts directed, agriculture will have so much reserve for the growth of production.

One of our greatest successes in this year's agricultural production is that we have made a leaping advance in the cultivation of maize which is a staple dry-field crop in our country.

Our total yield of maize this year showed a 1.7-fold increase over last year when we had an extremely heavy crop. In particular, there was a radical increase in per-*chongbo* yield.

This year the per-*chongbo* maize yield reached five tons on an average on a nationwide scale. In South Pyongan Province it reached to a high of 5.4 tons on an average on a provincial scale.

Many cooperative farms have produced over ten tons of maize from every *chongbo* and many cooperative farms reaped 19 tons of maize, 21 tons, 22 tons and as much as 25 tons, per *chongbo* from separate plots, the reporter noted.

He said:

This year we had bumper crops both in paddy and dry fields farming. The crops were also rich in the plain and in-between areas and very bountiful in the mountainous areas.

As in the case of grain yield, great success has been registered in vegetable cultivation fruit growing, animal husbandry and sericulture.

This year's vegetable output is nearly two times what it was ten years ago, or 1.2 times greater than last year.

Many cooperative farms gained a prodigious success; they gathered in 500-700 tons of autumn crop of cabbage from every *chongbo*.

He pointed out that the acreage of orchards in our country has now reached more than 300,000 *chongbo* and this year our country produced three times as much fruits as in 1963.

Animal husbandry has advanced apace and our meat output this year is 2.5-fold greater than in 1963, he said, and added:

In particular, the chicken and duck output of this year is 4.3 times larger than 1963 and the output of hen's eggs increased 7.4 times.

The output of cocoon also increased 2.4-fold in the corresponding period.

It is not because our country was favoured with exceptionally good natural and climatic conditions that we achieved the success in this year's agricultural production, the reporter said, and continued:

The weather conditions of our country have been rather bad this year; they have been as bad as in a "lean year" as was unanimously told by the peasants and agricultural experts.

The greatest significance of our achievement lies precisely in the fact that we have reaped all-time high harvest in the year of the worst weather conditions.

Analyzing the results of this year's farming, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught: It is not the weather conditions that determine an issue. It is not "god" but men that settle it.

We could reap the largest harvest this year because the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung illuminated in his rural theses the scientific ways and means of consolidating and developing the socialist agricultural system and increasing the agricultural productive forces and led the whole Party and people for that purpose, thereby providing our countryside with a solid politico-ideological basis as well as material and technical foundations.

The achievement in this year's agricultural production was possible because under the leader's wise guidance the working people, who are armed with the *Juche* idea and work as responsibly as a master, made efficient use of the material and technical means supplied by the state and did farming well in the thick of the heated "speed battle."

With the expansion of production, the lives of the peasants have rapidly improved. According to the data so far obtained, this year the average share of cereals to each peasant household throughout the country will increase 2.4-fold and the cash income, 2.7-fold, compared with 1963.

This tells that the living standard of our peasants has already risen far above the level of the former well-to-do middle peasants.

We can enumerate many counties that are expecting to distribute 6 to 7 tons, or even over 8 tons to each household in grain alone, excepting cash income. It is envisaged that this year Sukchon county will allot an average of ten tons of grain to each household.

The Yoldusamchon Cooperative Farm in Sukchon county is looking forward to distribution of an average of 18 tons of grain to each household.

Our successes will completely frustrate the abuses and slanders of the imperialist reactionaries against the socialist agricultural system and demonstrate the superiority of the socialist agricultural system of our country to the whole world.

2. Brilliant Embodiment of Great Thought on Solution Of Rural Question

In the second part of the report Premier of the Administration Council Kim Il pointed to the brilliant embodiment of the great thought of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the solution of the rural question.

The rural question is an important one arising at each stage of revolution and, in particular, the socialist rural question which arises anew after the socialist reorganisation of the relations of production is one of the cardinal problems decisive of the building of socialism and communism, he noted, and continued:

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and the great thinker and theorist, made it clear in the rural theses that the rural question remains unsolved even after the completion of cooperativization, and brilliantly illustrated for the first time the essential content of the rural question under socialism.

In the rural theses the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions consist in developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, in making the peasants well off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside."

The leader went deep into the fact that under socialism there is the lag of the farm villages behind the towns in the spheres of technology, culture and ideology and, consequently, in the relations of ownership and the level of economic management and that there remain the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry. On this basis, the leader lucidly explained that the basic content of the socialist rural question consists in eliminating all these distinctions between town and country still existing after cooperativization and that this is the key to the final solution of the rural question.

In the rural theses, the leader also clearly elucidated the basic principles which must be adhered to in solving the socialist rural question.

The reporter quoted the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as teaching:

"For the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions under socialism, it is imperative to adhere firmly to three basic principles in rural work.

First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and cooperative property should be strengthened, and cooperative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people."

The principles formulated by the leader afford the golden key to the final solution of the rural question, the key which is based on the scientific analysis of the distinctions between town and country under socialism and of their sources, the reporter stressed, and said:

The leader not only gave a comprehensive elucidation of the basic principles for the final solution of the rural question but also clearly indicated the fundamental tasks and specific methods to put them into effect.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung founded an integrate, well-knit theory on the socialist rural question for the first time in history to solve the socialist rural question which had left a gap in the theory on the building of socialism and communism and open up a bright path for the building of socialism and communism.

Herein lies the great historic feats the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has performed by enunciating the great rural theses for the development of the revolutionary theory on communism and for the revolutionary cause of the working class.

In the rural theses, the leader also gave new theoretical expositions of many other questions which are of principled significance in the building of socialism and communism.

After going deep into the realities, without being restrained by any existing theory or formula, the leader explored an original path to the final solution of the rural question and perfected an integrate, scientific theory on the rural question.

The theory on the socialist rural question founded by the leader fully meets the requirements of the *Juche* idea as to definitely assuring men of independence.

The idea incorporated in the leader's rural theses is a great one as it has indicated the way of completely liberating the peasants, freed from exploitation and oppression, from hard and heavy labour and even from the old ideological survivals and custom, thereby enabling them to enjoy an independent and creative life to their heart's content as the masters of society and nature.

The rural theses has firmly gripped the hearts of the people and is displaying its great might in actual life because it is founded on the immortal *Juche* idea, the one and only correct guiding idea of our Party, and fully meets its basic demand.

1) Fulfilment of 3 Revolutions in Countryside

The reporter referred to the fulfilment of the three revolutions in the countryside.

The reporter noted that in his rural theses the leader laid down a scientific policy of carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and clearly expounded the principles that must be adhered to in carrying out the three revolutions.

The leader's policy of giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution while dynamically pushing forward the technical and cultural revolutions simultaneously is the only correct policy which makes it possible to successfully capture both the ideological and material fortresses of communism in the countryside, he stressed.

He stated that the wise policy of carrying on the three revolutions as a unified process while giving definite priority to the ideological revolution and not neglecting the technical and cultural revolutions is the original policy which enables us to prevent any deviations in carrying out the three revolutionary tasks, remould the peasants' ideology more speedily, build up firm material and technological foundations of agriculture and raise the cultural level of the rural population more rapidly.

The leader took a signal step as the revolution developed in depth; he personally proposed a small-group movement for the three revolutions, organized small groups for this purpose with Party nuclei and young intellectuals and sent them to the countryside as well as factories and enterprises, the reporter said.

The task of the rural technical revolution outlined in the theses has been successfully carried out and a great progress has been made in the work to liberate the peasants from difficult and arduous labour and put our agriculture on a modern and industrial footing, he said, and went on:

The leader has presented the technical revolution not as a mere technical-business affair of developing the productive forces but as a socio-political affair of emancipating the peasants from difficult and labour-consuming work. This manifests a revolutionary approach fundamentally different from that hitherto maintained towards the technical revolution.

Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has set forth the great *Juche* idea that calls for attaching the utmost importance to people in every respect and making everything serve them, the technical revolution has been turned from an economic-technological affair into a socio-political affair related to the lofty mission of human emancipation.

This is also a manifestation of the steadfast communist stand of the leader who intends to provide the peasants with the same working and living conditions as the working class has and to lead them up to communist society, and of his infinitely warm love for them.

The leader defined irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as the four basic tasks, four component parts, of the rural technical revolution, and laid down the original policy of giving precedence to irrigation among them.

As was the case with the policy of reorganizing economic forms prior to technical reconstruction in the countryside, the leader's policy of giving priority to irrigation is one of the living examples of his original policies which represent the *Juche* stand.

Thanks to the policy outlined by the leader in the rural theses and to his meticulous guidance, we have splendidly accomplished the task of irrigation, he noted, and said: Today our irrigation canals have an aggregate length of more than 37,600 kilometres. This is really lengthy enough to go round the globe.

We have also directed great efforts to drainage projects and thus our major rice-producing areas are completely free from damage by standing water, he said. He continued:

Our country has prepared a most developed and perfect irrigation system which provides us with rich, stable harvests every year under all weathers, be it flood or drought.

Our irrigation system is characterized by the fact that it is set up in an all-round way, covering not only the flats but also the hilly areas rising several hundred metres above the sea level, and watering both paddy and dry fields. Ours is also an irrigation system whose major networks are all connected with each other; it varies in the way of introduction; the pumping irrigation is most highly developed and water-sprinkling, underground and furrow irrigations introduced in conformity with the soil and topographical conditions.

The reporter said: Over the past period we have also made a signal advance in the mechanization of agriculture which is outlined in the rural theses.

Noting that the leader made us lay the main stress on the mass production and supply of tractors, and personally organized and guided this work, he said that today we have come to possess a powerful tractor industry of our own and splendidly accomplished the task of the rural theses to bring the number of tractors in the countryside up to 70,000 to 80,000 (in terms of 15 h.p.).

He said: This year the number of tractors serving agriculture shows a more than four-fold increase over 1963. At present, four tractors go to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated and in plain areas and three in in-between and mountainous areas.

We are also on a par with the advanced countries in the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land.

This year the number of lorries serving agriculture has risen 4.6 times as many as in 1963, he noted, and said:

Our countryside has already mechanized a hundred per cent of ploughing, thrashing, milling, rice-cleaning and fodder crushing and cutting, and almost all the transport operations. Machines are applied in no small measure to rice-transplanting, weeding and harvesting, difficult and painstaking labours.

He pointed out that next year we will introduce rice-transplanting machines to almost all our paddies.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the task of mechanization set forth in the rural theses, he said, comprehensive mechanization of farm work has been effected in a sizable number of cooperative farms. Maize cultivation has been mechanized in an all-round way in many workteams in different parts of the country, with the result that a single farmer there is now able to cultivate more than 10 *chongbo* of maize field, the maximum being 15, he noted.

It will not be long before we realize the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture proposed in the rural theses; it is already being turned into reality, he stressed.

The task of electrification set forth in the rural theses has also been successfully fulfilled, he said, and went on:

As a result of the thorough implementation of the Party's electrification policy, the task of the theses for supplying all the farm villages and every farm house with electricity in a few years had already been carried to completion by the end of 1969.

Noting that annual consumption of electricity in our rural areas today amounts to 1,600 million kwh, he said:

Our country is already far ahead of the advanced countries of the world in the field of rural electrification.

Though many countries of the world are now undergoing a fuel and power crisis, and people are unable to see electric lights and are shivering with cold even in urban districts of the developed capitalist countries which boast of the so-called modern civilization, our farmers are using electricity enough and to spare.

He continued:

A signal progress has also been made in the chemicalization of agriculture.

The theses' task of raising the amount of chemical fertilizers applied per *chongbo* of land under cultivation to 500 kilogrammes has already been fulfilled, and we are now in a position to reach the goal of boosting it to more than one ton next year.

More scrupulous soil investigation was conducted on a nationwide scale in our country and a scientifically-substantiated system of fertilization suitable for the specific features of soil and crop has been firmly established for each plot of land from the plain areas even to a small track of land in the mountainous regions, he noted.

He said: Along with chemical fertilizers, different insecticides and highly effective herbicides were supplied in large quantities. As a result, crops could be better protected against blights and harmful insects, and weeding, one of the most difficult and laborious work, done by chemical method.

The reporter reviewed the tremendous success made over the past period in extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science and advanced farming techniques and developing intensive methods of farming. Intensification of agriculture is the basic policy of our Party in farming, he stressed.

After reviewing the successes made in the rural technical revolution, the reporter emphasized:

Life clearly testifies to the fact that the policy of the rural technical revolution with irrigation, mechanization, electrification and chemicalization as its basic content outlined by the leader in the rural theses is a great policy which renders it possible to free the peasants, masters of the countryside, from hard labour and provide them with an independent and creative life in the capacity of masters of the state and society at an earlier date, and that it is the only correct policy which makes it possible to steadily boost agricultural production and more rapidly capture the material fortress of socialism and communism.

Agriculture has been brought up to the phase of perfect industrialization and modernization. And firm material and technological foundations have been laid for steadily increasing agricultural production according to the socialist laws without being affected by any climatic change while making our farmers work with ease. That is precisely a brilliant fruit and proud result of the rural technical revolution.

Big successes have also been achieved in the cultural revolution in the countryside in the last ten years.

The policy of the cultural revolution laid down by the leader is the most perfect one because it makes it possible to eliminate the cultural backwardness of the countryside from all spheres, including productive activities, living conditions and the way of life, while putting main stress on enhancing the cultural and technical standards of the peasants, masters of the countryside.

First of all, the work of elevating the peasants' level of general knowledge, culture and technology, fundamental to the cultural revolution in the countryside, has been successfully carried out.

The rural theses pointed out that a system of compulsory nine or ten year technical education was to be introduced in the near future. Already in 1967 we introduced universal compulsory nine-year technical education; we have now enforced compulsory one-year pre-school education and universal compulsory ten-year senior middle school education.

Further, adult education has made brisk headway in the countryside so that the peasants, aged from 40 years upwards, who had formerly failed to receive schooling, have come to acquire general and technical knowledge above the level of a middle school graduate at working people's middle schools. Those who have not yet finished with this school course continue studying.

The number of graduates from the working people's middle schools over the last ten years has reached 680,000 throughout the country, of which as many as 399,000 are in the rural areas.

All the former unschooled adults, except those who are now too old to study, will finish with the working people's middle school course by next year.

Ours is a countryside where all men and women, young and old, all families and all villages are at their books.

The imperialist reactionaries have so far been fond of prattling about what they call "advanced Europe" and "backward Asia."

However, we have every ground to say that Korea's countryside where the rural theses is being translated into reality is more enlightened than the towns of capitalist Europe.

The task of sending a large number of competent technical cadres to the countryside has also been successfully carried out.

Thanks to the policy set forth by the leader, comprehensive cadre training bases including agricultural colleges have been firmly established in all provinces. Thus, large numbers of young intellectuals capable of excellently serving the building of a socialist countryside have been trained and sent out to the rural areas.

An average of 24 technicians and specialists are now working at each cooperative farm in our country.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has advanced another great plan for the intellectualization of the whole society under the condition in which the whole society has been revolutionized and working-class-ized. The reality of our countryside reveals that the conditions for carrying through this plan in future are being created.

Great achievements have also been made in improving the conditions for the peasants to lead a cultured life and the public health service for them.

In particular, he said, with the completion of the refashioning of the rural clinics into hospitals, a task set forth by the Fifth Congress of our Party, all our working people in the countryside have come to enjoy the greater benefits of free medical care.

With the successful carrying out of the task of laying water mains service pipes now find their way to 60 per cent of the rural households, he noted.

What is important in freeing the women from the heavy burden of household chores is to rear the children under state and public care, he said, and went on: Thanks to the successful implementation of this task, in our countryside over 43,000 nurseries and kindergartens have been cosily built.

Also, the task to guarantee a paid maternity leave to the rural women which was set by the rural theses has been completely fulfilled, he said, and went on:

In the ten years following the publication of the rural theses more than 560,000 rural dwelling houses have been erected at state expense.

Rural bus service has been successfully introduced to be available in more than 85 per cent of rural *ri*.

Every rural household takes in newspapers and magazines, and various kinds of books are being widely distributed.

The radio rediffusion scheme has already been completed and the introduction of TV service is now being successfully pushed ahead, he said.

He continued: In the rural theses the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung presented the ideological revolution in the countryside as a particularly important revolutionary task.

The leader's idea and policy of giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution in all work represent the fullest embodiment of the principle of *Juche* that the main force that promotes historical development is the masses of the people, and men's ideological consciousness plays a decisive part in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has not only brilliantly elucidated the necessity of the ideological revolution but also clearly indicated the contents of this revolution, i.e., to intensify the education of the peasants in our Party's monolithic ideology, the *Juche* idea, and to dynamically carry on the communist education with stress laid on class education and education in socialist patriotism.

The exploit which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made by putting forth and solving the question of ideological revolution in an original way, holds a very prominent place in the struggle for the cause of socialism and communism.

True to the leader's teaching, we have made studying a revolutionary work under the slogan "Let the whole Party, all the people and entire army study."

As the ideological work was deepened under the guidance of the Party centre, all rural functionaries and agricultural working people are enrolled, without exception, in a well-regulated study system comprising lecture, regular study, short courses and others. Under the system they are studying hard the leader's revolutionary idea, Party's lines and policies which embody it, and make it a rule and a habit to study more than two hours every day.

With the promotion of the ideological revolution in the countryside, a revolutionary tone of studying while working and of working while studying has been thoroughly established among our peasants and a new radical change is observed in their ideological consciousness, in their spiritual and moral traits.

In particular, as a result of the intensification of education in the *Juche* idea, the revolutionary world outlook, the *Juche*-oriented world outlook, is being firmly established in our peasants while the monolithic ideological system of the Party has been set up with all firmness among them.

Today our cooperative farmers have an unshaken faith in the *Juche* idea and display a high revolutionary spirit, the spirit of unconditionally accepting the leader's teachings and the Party's policies and carrying them through to the end in any difficult circumstances.

Moreover, the standpoint and attitude of the master of the revolution are more and more strongly manifested with the lapse of time among our peasants who think and act as required by the *Juche* idea.

Also, the class consciousness of our peasants has increased considerably. They hate imperialism, notably U.S. and Japanese imperialisms, as well as the landlord and capitalist classes, oppose the exploiting system and display a high degree of political enthusiasm in order to safeguard and glorify the revolutionary gains.

(Continued on page 3)

On Summing Up Implementation of "Theses on Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" Set Forth by President KIM IL SUNG and Future Tasks

(Continued from page 2)

Our peasants fervently love their socialist fatherland with a political power under the dictatorship of the proletariat, an independent national economy and the most progressive socialist system that guarantee their happy life of today. And they strive devotedly to consolidate and develop them.

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the Chollima workteam movement in the countryside, all the farmers are working faithfully for the collective and common interests, helping and pulling each other along and uniting themselves under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one."

Along with ideological education, we have thrown great energy into the strengthening of organisational life among the peasants.

In particular, with the organisational life in the Party and the working people's organisations intensified in accordance with the new policy of reviewing the organisational life set forth by the Party centre, the organisational and ideological life of the agricultural working people has been further strengthened and their revolutionization is progressing with greater intensity.

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the ideological revolution in the countryside, a new change is taking place in the ideological viewpoint, the method of work and the style of work of the leading personnel in the field of the rural economy.

The intensification of ideological education and ideological struggle in line with the policy put forward by the Party centre is guaranteeing the successful fulfilment in our countryside of the historic task of dyeing all the rural villages in one colour—the leader's great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea.

The great change that has taken place in the ideological and moral qualities of the peasants—this is the greatest success we have ever achieved in the struggle to implement the theses on the socialist rural question in the past ten years. It is the most valuable asset which cannot be bartered even for several million or tens of million tons of rice. Herein lies a sure guarantee for eternal prosperity of our socialist countryside and all its victories.

2) Strengthened Support, State Guidance to Countryside and Enhancement of County's Role

The reporter pointed to the splendid embodiment of the leader's great thought on strengthened support and state guidance to the countryside and enhancement of the role of the county.

He said:

In his "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the leader set forth his great thought on support to the countryside and clarified even the ways to put it into practice, thereby providing us with the decisive key to the victorious fulfilment of the three revolutions in the countryside.

The most important thing in the leader's thought on support to the countryside is that the working-class Party and State should take the peasants to communist society on their own responsibility and help the countryside in a responsible way to eliminate the distinction between town and country. Herein lies the essence of the revolutionary stand radically different from the former stand and attitude toward the countryside.

The leader's policy of supporting the countryside is based on a comprehensive analysis of the correlations between the working class and the peasantry, all-people property and cooperative property, industry and agriculture and town and country in socialist society. It is a scientific policy which most correctly reflects the law of their development.

If we had neglected work with the countryside and had not assisted it, and if we had developed only industry at the expense of agriculture and soaked the countryside to build up only the towns, the countryside would have still remained in a backward state, our country would have become a deformed one and, in the long run, industry could not have achieved sucha progress as we see today.

Indeed, it is thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's great thought and policy of support to the countryside that we have been able to enhance the leading role of the working class, strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, make both the towns and the countryside prosperous and thus successfully build socialism.

The leader's thought on support to the countryside has been faithfully put into practice in our country all along since the first days of liberation.

Under the leader's wise guidance our Party and Government did everything in their power to assist the countryside materially, technically and financially while continuously strengthening their political guidance to it.

A huge amount of state fund equivalent to 21.1 per cent of the total state investments in capital construction made in the ten years from 1964 to 1973 was appropriated for the rural economy in our country.

This figure excludes the investments made for the industrial branches in the direct service of the rural economy for its development.

We also continue to furnish a large supply of tractors, lorries and other farm machines to the countryside in line with the leader's policy. We keep them in the farm machine stations as state property, instead of selling them to the cooperative farms, so that these farms can use them at their convenience as they would do their own in accordance to their actual conditions. We only make the cooperative farms pay maintenance expenses, instead of charging them for the work done by the farm machine stations.

Besides increasing state support to the countryside, the leader made sure that a huge amount of state benefits was given to the peasants for faster improvement of their livelihood, he said, and went on:

What is of greatest significance in this respect is that he took a measure to totally abolish the system of agricultural tax-in-kind.

In accordance with the orientation outlined in the rural theses, the agricultural tax-in-kind system was completely abolished on a graduated scale in three years from 1964 to 1966, beginning with the cooperative farms whose economic foundations were weak, he noted.

He said: In line with the policy laid down by the leader in the rural theses the Party and Government have undertaken state-financed rural capital construction on a big way.

Of the production establishments erected by the State between 1963 and 1974, thrashing grounds number more than 15,900, warehouses more than 16,000, pens more than 15,900, drying-grounds more than 14,000 and maize storages more than 22,000.

In addition, the State raised the purchasing price of agricultural products and lowered various rents in order to further increase the peasants' income.

Our powerful support to the countryside was possible because we, surmounting all hardships and trials on the debris after the war, developed an independent and modern heavy industry, particularly the heavy industry in the service of light industry and agriculture, in accordance with the leader's original line of economic construction.

In the past period we have achieved a great success also in the work of raising the level of guidance and management in the rural economy and strengthening the ties between all-people property and cooperative property.

In the rural theses, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The basic direction of improving the guidance and management of socialist agriculture is toward steadily bringing the method of management and operation of agricultural cooperative economy closer to the advanced industrial method of enterprise management." He added: **"This means, above all, that cooperative farming must on all accounts be guided and managed by the industrial method."**

The new system of agricultural guidance established by the leader himself was of vital significance in guiding agriculture by the industrial method.

Thanks to the establishment of the new system of agricultural guidance with the county cooperative farm management committee as the pivot, our country came to have for the first time in history the paragon of an agricultural guidance system which is most suitable to socialist agriculture.

The new agricultural guidance system personally established by the leader is demonstrating its great merits in the guidance and management of agriculture.

Under our new agricultural guidance system an end was put to the old administrative method of guidance to agriculture, and an industrial method of guidance is successfully introduced with main stress laid on technical guidance in production.

Under the intensified guidance of the county cooperative farm management committees by the industrial method, cooperative farms have attained a big advance in their management and operation.

The great advantage of the new agricultural guidance system finds vivid expression also in the fact that it has strengthened direct production ties between industry and agriculture and successfully realized the organic combination of all-people property and cooperative property.

This idea of the leader as to organically combining the two properties in such a way as to strengthen the direct production bonds between industry and agriculture and increase the leading role of all-people property is based on his insight into the law-governed development of ownership relations under socialism; it indicates the most correct way of bringing cooperative property close to all-people property until the former reaches the latter's level.

As we have followed the leader's policy, we have been able to smoothly solve this question, without falling into either the Right deviation which separates the two properties or the "Left" deviation which hurriedly converts cooperative property into all-people property in disregard of the realities.

As of the end of 1973, 66.4 per cent of the fixed assets devoted to agricultural production at the cooperative farms were state property.

This tells us that all-people property holds unchallenged sway in agricultural production and all-people and cooperative properties are firmly combined with each other like an organic body.

With the birth of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's ingenious thinking and theory on the solution of the question of property, class abolition, a centuries-old aspiration of mankind, is no longer a hazy idea but is grasped as a scientific truth, and it is not a mere theory but a matter of practice turning into reality in our life.

The successes we have achieved in the construction of a socialist countryside over the past period are associated largely with the enhancement of the role of the county as a regional base and the unified and concrete guidance given to the rural work in reliance on it.

The leader's idea and policy with regard to the regional base are of weighty importance to victorious socialist and communist construction as a whole, to say nothing of the building of a socialist countryside. So, they signify one of the leader's outstanding contributions to the historic cause of the working class.

We have striven to enhance the role of the county in accordance with the principle laid down in the rural theses and attained a great result in this field as well.

First and foremost, there has been marked enhancement of the role and militant functions of the county Party committee, the lowest leadership organ of our Party and the executive unit which directly receives Party policies and implements them among masses.

In particular, in recent years, in keeping with the policy set forth by the Party centre all the functionaries of our county Party committees have gone into the midst of the masses and, while breathing the same air with them, energetically conducted organizational and political work after the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas. By so doing, they bring the leader's teachings and the Party's intentions home to our agricultural working people and powerfully rouse them to carry out Party policies.

There has also been a notable increase in the local industry's role in the development of the rural economy and in the improvement of the living standard of the peasantry.

Now each of our cities and counties has more than twenty modernly-equipped factories including a foodstuffs-processing factory, daily necessities factory, clothing factory, paper mill, furniture factory and cold-storage factory.

With the consolidation of the supply bases in the county and the improvement of the commodity supply service and the procurement work there, the economic ties, commercial ties, between town and country, have been further strengthened.

The county also plays its role satisfactorily as the base of the cultural revolution.

Many people, as was pointed out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, regarded the rural theses as an ideal when it was made public. However, it is now being brilliantly translated into reality, the reporter said, and continued:

Ours is a countryside where the socialist agricultural working people enjoy a truly independent and creative life, a countryside which is based on the most advanced system of socialist agriculture and whose agricultural productive forces are on a most advanced level, a cultured one which is following the pattern of the towns in all respects, a countryside that clears the path of socialism and communism, the ideal of mankind, in the van and a countryside that is making a steady advance, looking ahead into bright prospects and future.

We have been able to achieve such a result as we see today and to enjoy such an honour as we do today, because we have rallied ourselves closely around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and forge ahead under his wise leadership.

As early as the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the most correct way for the solution of the rural question and led the Korean Communists and people for victory of the revolution. After liberation he effected the agrarian reform most suited to the specific conditions of our country, and after the war he set forth the original policy of socialist transformation and brought the socialist revolution to victory. He has since bent all his energies to the construction of a socialist countryside.

Basing himself on the great *Juche* idea, the leader gave an ideological and theoretical explanation of all the intricate and difficult problems cropping up in the building of a socialist countryside, and even set tasks to put them into effect and, leading the van, gave concrete direction for their implementation.

In leading us in the struggle to build a socialist countryside, the leader held fast to the class stand of the working class and the interests of socialist and communist construction in a most thoroughgoing way, thereby showing an example of revolutionary leadership.

The class interests of the working class are embodied to the fullest in all the policies and measures laid down by the leader, including the policy of simultaneously capturing the two fortresses, ideological and material, in the building of socialism and communism, the policy of enhancing the leadership role of the working class and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance, the policy of cementing the political and ideological unity of the peasantry while consolidating the class position in the countryside through the combination of the class and mass lines, and the policy of getting the agricultural working people to do their work with the attitude of a master through the intensification of Party guidance and the enhancement of their political consciousness.

The leader was ever present among the peasants, lent his ear to their voices and had their desires and hopes fulfilled; he helped them correct errors and roused them to implement new tasks.

The course of travel followed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to call on the masses of the people was the course in which he educated them, increased their awareness and roused them to carry out the Party's policies; it was also the course in which he analysed the actual conditions of the countryside, acquainted himself with the aspirations and desires of the people, reviewed their experience and got them to be reflected in the lines and policies of the Party and the State.

The whole course of the leader's guidance in socialist rural construction shines with his lofty virtues characterised by an immeasurably intense love and care for the rural working people.

The leader talked with farmers, now at the edge of a field in a bleak valley in early spring, now on a rice-field in a scorching mid-summer, now sitting in a heated-floor room of a farm house far into the winter night. In the meantime, he paid close attention to their working conditions and every aspect of their life and took minute care to solve difficulties facing them.

It was also the leader who first perceived what our peasants aspired after and what difficulties they had, and eased them of their trouble.

Today all our farmers and other people are unanimous in rendering the greatest honour and highest gratitude to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has brought about in our countryside a sweeping change unprecedented in history and provided a happy life for them; they are making a dynamic advance, rallying themselves closer around the leader, with a burning desire to hold the leader ever in high esteem and follow him as long as the sun and the moon shine, and with a greater hope for the future and a firm conviction of victory.

The sharp contrast presented today by the two realities—the ever-thriving countryside in the northern half of the Republic and the ever-declining countryside in south Korea—serves to highlight the unparalleled superiority of our socialist agricultural system and the great validity of the rural theses, the reporter said, and continued:

In the south Korean countryside the relations of feudalistic exploitation still prevail, and the rural economy is utterly devastated due to the anti-popular agricultural policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

From the first days of their seizure of "political power" by force of arms under the patronage of U.S. imperialism the Pak Jung Hi puppet bandits loudly advertised the "modernization of the countryside" and "agriculture-first policy," but in practice they made the south Korean countryside the main object of plunder for carrying out the policy of aggression and war and bled it dry.

In the recent five years alone the area of arable land, the basic means of production for the peasants, has been dwindled by more than 100,000 *chongbo* and the sown area by 300,000 *chongbo*.

Even according to the watered-down data released by the south Korean puppet clique, the amount of damage brought by natural calamities increased from 1.7 billion won in 1961 to 34.1 billion won, or 20 times, in 1972, and this year it has exceeded the latter by far. In the last ten years the number of the afflicted people in south Korea swelled from 60,000 to more than 656,500.

It is entirely because of the misrule by the south Korean military fascist elements.

The destruction of the agricultural productive forces entailed a heavy decline in production, reducing south Korea, once known as a granary, to a land of chronic famine where an enormous amount of grain had to be imported every year.

Even according to the doctored data made public by the south Korean puppet clique, south Korea imported far more than 3 million tons of grain last year for want of food, and because of an extremely poor harvest this year, it has to import over 3.6 million tons of grain to survive until the next year's first crop of grain.

The south Korean peasants are in an indescribably miserable situation, because of the bankruptcy of agricultural production and the ruthless exploitation and plunder by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the landlords.

Even the extremely doctored data released by the south Korean puppet clique tell that the amount of debts of each peasant household in south Korea today runs into 40,000 won, or 6 times as much as in 1960.

In spring this year the number of foodless peasant households in south Korea accounted for over 2 million, or more than two times even compared with the peak year for food shortage under Japanese imperialist rule.

Only when the country is reunified and the leader's great idea and policy on the rural question are materialized also in the south Korean countryside can the south Korean peasants rid themselves of the miserable plight of today.

Therefore, the south Korean peasants see their brilliant future in the socialist countryside of the northern half of the Republic where the rural theses has been translated into reality, and are struggling for the right to live, democratic freedom and the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The reporter referred to the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" announced by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung which is calling forth increasing sympathy and repercussions also in the international arena as days go by.

3. Tasks to Continue to Thoroughly Implement Socialist Rural Theses

In the third part of the report, Premier Kim Il pointed to the tasks to continue to thoroughly implement the theses on the socialist rural question.

He said:

When we shall have carried through the tasks set by the rural theses, the rural question in our country will have been settled finally, classless society, the ideal of mankind, will come into being and our country will have a completely triumphant socialist society. Then our agriculture will be a completely industrialized and modernized one, and the agricultural productive forces will reach a higher stage in their development. Moreover, our peasants will have become working-classized and reached a new high in respect of ideological, mental and moral qualities. They will all have been freed forever from hard and laborious work.

In the next few years, we will take a leap in agricultural production, get to the 10-million-ton height of grain, one of the 10-major targets of economic construction in the next perspective plan and go on to scale a higher eminence.

Calling for holding as high as ever the red banner of the three revolutions and carrying the revolution in the countryside to thorough fulfilment in accordance with the basic principles defined by the rural theses, the reporter said:

First of all, the ideological revolution must definitively precede all work in the countryside, and the struggle to working-classize and revolutionize the peasants must be pushed forward more vigorously.

Stressing that firmly arming the peasants with our Party's monolithic ideology, the *Juche* idea, is basic to revolutionizing and working-classizing them, the reporter referred in detail to the task of the ideological revolution and ways for its fulfilment.

Saying that we must push ahead dynamically with the rural technical revolution along with the ideological revolution and quickly finish the industrialization and modernization of agriculture, the reporter stressed:

To highly mechanize and chemicalize agriculture poses as the most important tasks in accomplishing the technical revolution.

For an early realisation of the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, we must guarantee that the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land will reach 6 to 7 in the next one to two years, and 10 to 12 in 1980 and that of automobiles for every 100 *chongbo* of arable land more than one in the next few years, produce a larger number of rice-transplanting machines, rice-harvesters, maize-harvesters, thrashers and various other modern farm machines and send them to the countryside and carry on land readjustment work on a big scale, the reporter noted.

The reporter stressed:

We will have to fully realize by 1980 the comprehensive mechanization of all farm work from sowing and rice-transplanting to harvesting and thrashing.

We will accomplish next year the task of applying more than one ton of chemical fertilizers for every *chongbo* of cultivated land, which was set by the theses.

When we fully realize the comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture through the dynamic promotion of the technical revolution, a single farmer will cultivate five to six *chongbo* of rice paddy or eight to ten *chongbo* of dry fields or more than that and an eight-hour working day will be introduced in the countryside as in the sphere of industry, the reporter declared.

We must fully apply the *Juche*-oriented farming methods created by the leader and definitely place our agricultural production on a firmer scientific and technical footing in reliance on the material and technical foundations of the rural economy which are consolidated day by day, the reporter said.

We should reclaim tideland on a big scale to reclaim 100,000 *chongbo* of new tideland, and as much as 200,000 *chongbo* in the future, the reporter noted.

Pointing out that we must continue to push ahead with the cultural revolution, the reporter said that we should creditably carry out in the near future the task set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party, the task of bringing the number of engineers, assistant engineers and specialists who finished the courses of colleges and higher technical schools to more than 10 per cent of the labour force at cooperative farms.

The reporter referred in detail to the tasks to further raise the role of the county, further intensify the industrial guidance of the county, cooperative farm management committee and continue to strengthen all-state, all-people assistance to the countryside.

In conclusion, Premier Kim Il pointed out that today the internal and external situation of our country is developing more and more in favour of our revolution and construction, and stressed: Only greater victory and honour are in store for us who are advancing, closely rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Our country has a national network of most developed irrigation systems which brings rich, stable harvests every year under all weathers. A picture shows water-sprinkling system in action.

In the northern half of the DPRK the powerful tractor industry splendidly accomplished the task of the rural theses to bring the number of tractors in the countryside up to 70,000 to 80,000.

Decision of Supreme People's Assembly of DPRK (Gist)

On Fully Carrying Out Tasks Set Out in "Theses on Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" at Early Date

PYONGYANG, Dec. 1 (KCNA)—The last day sitting (November 30) of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly which opened here unanimously adopted a decision of the Supreme People's Assembly "On Fully Carrying Out the Tasks Set Out in 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' at an Early Date" on the first item of the agenda "On the Summing Up of the Implementation of 'Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country' Set Forth by the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Future Tasks."

Noting that ten years ago our Party put forward "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" which indicates the road to the final solution of the rural question, the decision said:

On March 26, 1964, the Third Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted a law for thoroughly implementing the tasks set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country."

Our people have achieved a great victory in socialist rural construction through their struggle to implement the rural theses and the law over the last 10 years, it said, and continued:

The vitality of the rural theses finds its clear expression, above all, in the rapid growth of our agricultural production.

The successful implementation of the rural theses has strengthened our political and ideological stronghold in the rural areas and the material and technical foundations of our countryside. As a result, during the past ten years our agricultural production has grown at a fast rate every year. In particular, this year we have reaped an extremely bountiful harvest such as never known in history.

This year we have produced more than 7 million tons of grain, or twice as much as in 1963, thereby capturing with flying colors the grain height of the Six-Year Plan set by the Fifth Party Congress two years ahead of schedule.

The nation's average per-*chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) grain yield this year has leaped to an unprecedented high 5.9 tons in rice and 5 tons in maize.

As in the case of grain production, a leaping progress has been made in all branches of agricultural production, including vegetable-growing, stockbreeding, fruit growing and sericulture. During the last 10 years the output of vegetables increased almost 2 times, fruits 3 times, meat 2.5 times, eggs 7.4 times and cocoons 2.4 times.

Over the last ten years we have also achieved a signal success in the carrying out of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, which are specified in the rural theses, the decision said, and went on:

While giving definite priority to the ideological revolution, we have, at the same time, energetically promoted the technical and cultural revolutions. As a result, a big stride has been made in the struggle to capture the ideological and material fortresses of socialist construction.

First of all, a marked advance has been made in the work of emancipating the peasants from hard labour and in the industrialization and modernization of agriculture thanks to the successful carrying out of the tasks of the rural technical revolution.

The biggest success attained in the rural technical revolution over the last ten years is the completion of the irrigation project.

The decision noted that all our paddy fields were brought under irrigation long ago, a considerable amount of non-paddy fields have been turned into irrigated land, and the major rice-producing areas of our country are now completely freed of the harmful effects of standing water.

In this way, we have firmly established a perfect irrigation system ensuring rich and stable harvests every year, regardless of the weather, be it flood or drought, the decision stressed. It continued:

Decisive progress has been made also in the mechanization of agriculture. We have already splendidly fulfilled the task to supply the countryside with 70,000-80,000 tractors as specified in the theses. The present number of tractors is more than 4 times that in 1963, four tractors going to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated fields in the flat areas and three in the in-between and mountainous areas.

In the same period, the number of lorries in the service of agriculture increased 4.6 times.

Various kinds of new farm machines such as rice-transplanting machines, harvesters and thrashers have been contrived and manufactured and supplied to the countryside in large numbers, so that more of farm work can be done by machines.

The task of rural electrification set forth in the rural theses was successfully fulfilled already in 1969.

In our country electricity finds its way to every *ri*, and all farm houses have electric lights. In the countryside electricity is widely used not only for the domestic and cultural life of the peasants but also as the source of mechanical power and of heat in agricultural production.

Thus our country has already surpassed the advanced countries of the world in the electrification of agriculture, too.

A tremendous success has also been achieved in the chemicalization of agriculture.

As a result of the rapid development of our chemical industry, the task of augmenting the amount of chemical fertilizers applied to each *chongbo* of farmland to 500 kilogrammes has already been accomplished, and the goal of more than one ton will be hit by next year.

In the past period we have also made an epochal progress in widely introducing the latest achievements of agricultural science and advanced farming techniques and in developing intensive farming methods.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the tasks of the theses for the rural technical revolution, in our country the difference between agricultural labour and industrial labour has been markedly reduced, and firm material and technical foundations have been laid for the steady growth of agricultural production in accordance with the law of socialism.

In the last ten years a great success has been gained in the rural cultural revolution like in the technical revolution.

The decision pointed out that compulsory one-year preschool education and compulsory ten-year senior middle school education are now being enforced following the enforcement of the universal compulsory nine-year technical education.

It continued:

Adult education has been briskly conducted in the countryside, with the result that the task of the theses for letting the farmers over 40 years old, who failed to receive education in the past, acquire general knowledge above the middle school standard is also being brought to successful fulfilment.

Each province has firmly laid its own cadre training bases, including an agricultural college, and a large number of new young intellectuals, armed with the *Juche* idea, trained there have gone to the rural areas.

An average of 24 technicians and specialists are now working on every cooperative farm.

The work of converting the clinics in the rural ri into hospitals has already been completed with success, children's wards set up in all *ri*, the county hospitals better equipped, and maternity facilities for the rural women further replenished. As a result, the medical service for rural population has been radically improved and the rural working people receive the greater benefits of the free medical treatment system.

Rural bus service has been successfully introduced to cover more than 85 per cent of all the rural *ri*. This has made the life of the rural population more comfortable and further strengthened the ties between town and country in all fields of politics, economy and culture.

The decision pointed in detail to the fact that as a result of the successful implementation of the Party's policy of rural cultural revolution, the distinction between the workers and the peasants in the technological and cultural standards has considerably diminished, and the disparity between town and country in the conditions of a cultural life including public health service, dwelling houses and cultural and welfare facilities has been almost eliminated.

An enormous progress has also been made in the ideological revolution, which holds the most important place in the three revolutions, the decision noted, and emphasized:

The Party's policy of giving definite precedence to the ideological revolution in all work has been thoroughly carried through, with the result that the process of revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants has been greatly accelerated and a new fundamental change observed in their ideological and moral qualities.

Today our farmers have an unshaken faith in the *Juche* idea and breathe and act solely in accordance with the ideology of the Workers' Party of Korea, firmly rallied around it. They display a high degree of the revolutionary spirit, the spirit of unconditionally accepting the Party's lines and policies and carrying them through to the end in any difficult circumstances.

The decision pointed out that the attitude of the master of revolution, class consciousness, voluntary attitude to labour and collectivist spirit are highly displayed and the tone of organisational life has been firmly established among the peasants.

A great change which has taken place in the ideological consciousness and morality of our peasants is the greatest success achieved in the struggle to implement the rural theses in the last decade; it provides a firm politico-ideological basis for bringing about fresh upsurge in the building of a socialist countryside, the decision stressed.

Referring to the success gained in strengthening in every way the leadership of the working class over the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture and the support of towns to the countryside, the decision said:

In the past period the Party and the Government of the Republic directed much state's efforts to the development of the rural economy, even in the difficult conditions of simultaneously carrying on economic construction and defence building.

While increasing investment in the machine-building and chemical industries in the direct service of agriculture, the state appropriated a huge amount of funds corresponding to 21.1 per cent of its total investments in capital construction to the field of the rural economy in the period between 1964 and 1973.

Financing enormous funds, the state undertook irrigation and river improvement projects in a big way, erected hosts of production facilities and transferred them to the cooperative farms.

In the last ten years, the state built a great number of production facilities for the cooperative farms, the decision noted, and continued: It also built at its expense more than 560,000 modern rural dwelling houses and a large number of nurseries, kindergartens, club-houses, hospitals and other various cultural and public service establishments.

Besides the intensified material and technical assistance to the countryside, all-state and all-public labour assistance was strengthened during the rice transplanting, harvesting and other busy farming seasons with the participation of factory and office workers and students.

In accordance with the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the policy outlined in the rural theses on abolishing all kinds of taxes, the Government of the Republic completely abolished the agricultural taxation in kind in the three years from 1964 to 1966.

With its abolition our peasants were freed once and for all from the tax burden which had been carried over for thousands of years and became the first tax-free peasants in world history.

In the last ten years great success has also been made in raising the level of guidance and management of the rural economy and strengthening the bonds between all-people property and cooperative property.

The superiority of the new agricultural guidance system based on the county cooperative farm management committee was brought into full play, which resulted in intensifying the technical guidance in agricultural production and enhancing the level of planning and systematization in the management and operation of the cooperative farms.

In particular, the leading role of all-people property has been greatly increased and the organic ties between cooperative property and all-people property further strengthened.

As of the end of 1973, the proportion of the state fixed assets accounted for 66.4 per cent in the total fixed assets used in agricultural production at the cooperative farms.

Thanks to the successful realization of industrial guidance to the rural economy and the strengthening of the organic ties between the two properties, the distinction between industry and agriculture in the level of economic management has been markedly dwindled and cooperative property is being brought closer to all-people property.

With the thoroughgoing implementation of the Party's policy of enhancing the role of the county, every county has been firmly built up and its role raised higher in socialist rural construction.

At present, each of our counties has well-furnished educational, cultural, public health and commodity circulation establishments and an average of more than 20 developed local industry factories.

In the last ten years the tasks outlined in the rural theses have been successfully carried on. As a result, our countryside has come to find itself in a new era, in which agriculture is industrialized and modernized, and our peasants have come to lead a more independent and creative life in a modern and cultural socialist countryside good to live in.

Today, the general living standard of our peasants has far surpassed the level of the former well-to-do middle peasantry; it is steadily going up as the days go by. This year the average grain share per farm house increased 2.4 times and the cash income 2.7 times over 1963, taking the country as a whole.

Our reality clearly shows that the path indicated by the rural theses alone is the most correct and straight road to the successful solution of the rural question and to the speedier building of socialism.

The great victory achieved in the struggle to implement the theses on the socialist rural question represents a brilliant result of the seasoned leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and a proud fruition of the devoted struggle of the entire agricultural working people and other people who are infinitely loyal to the Party.

The Supreme People's Assembly admits with satisfaction that under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea a great victory was achieved in the struggle to implement "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in the last ten years and puts forward measures to completely carry out all the tasks of the rural theses at the earliest date, the decision noted.

It said that **First, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions should be carried out more thoroughly in the countryside under the uplifted banner of the three revolutions set forth by the rural theses.**

It stated that the ideological revolution should be definitely kept ahead of all other work and dynamically carried forward so as to more firmly establish the Party's monolithic ideological system among the entire agricultural working people and fully revolutionize and working-classize them.

It stressed: By dynamically promoting the rural technical revolution, comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization should be completed by the end of 1980 and agriculture be completely industrialized and modernized.

According to the decision, tractor and truck production should be increased to bring the number of tractors per 100 *chongbo* of arable land to 6-7 in 1-2 years and to 10-12 by 1980, and bring the number of trucks per 100 *chongbo* of arable land to more than one within a few years.

Along with this, various kinds of highly efficient farm machines suited to the realities of our country such as rice transplanting machines, rice and maize harvesters and thrashers should be produced and supplied in great numbers so as to completely mechanize all farming work from sowing and rice transplanting to harvesting and thrashing.

In order to bring the chemicalization of agriculture to completion, the production of three element fertilizers, micro-element fertilizers, various agricultural chemicals and weed-killers should be decisively increased and the amount of chemical fertilizers to be applied per *chongbo* of cultivated land should be brought to more than one ton next year, and more than 2 tons in the coming few years.

Biological research should be intensified to steadily improve the strains of rice, maize, bean and other crops; soil should be improved actively and the *Juche*-oriented farming methods including the principles of the right crop on the right soil, the right crop in the right time be applied properly to further raise the level of intensive farming in all fields of agricultural production.

And, in the coming few years the height of tideland reclamation of 100,000 *chongbo*, one of the 10 major perspective targets of economic construction, should be captured; and in the future a great nature-remaking project for reclaiming 200,000 *chongbo* of tideland shall be undertaken.

The height of 10 million tons of grain shall be scaled in a few years by industrializing agriculture, doing a high level of intensive farming and getting more land, the decision stressed.

It said that by thoroughly carrying out the cultural revolution in the countryside, all the agricultural working people should be made to acquire the general knowledge of middle school graduates and above and more than one technical skill in a short span of time and technicians and specialists be trained on a big scale so as to send them the countryside in larger numbers to meet the immediate requirement of the advanced socialist countryside, modern practices in production and life should be fully established in the countryside, and, in particular, a larger number of modern dwelling houses should be built in the countryside, the work of introducing water and bus services be completed within one or two years in the rural villages, TV service be stepped up in the countryside, and thus the differences between town and country in cultural living conditions be eliminated at an early date.

The decision continued:

Second, assistance to the countryside should be further strenghthened to carry out the tasks outlined in the rural theses at an earlier date.

State investment for the countryside should be further increased to fully industrialize and modernize agriculture and satisfactorily provide the farmers with the same production and living conditions with workers.

Third, guidance to and management of the rural economy should be further improved and intensified in keeping with the requirements of the present reality in which agriculture is being completely industrialized and modernized.

The management and operation level of cooperative farms should be elevated quickly up to the advanced enterprise management level of industry by bringing the superiority of the new agricultural guidance system into full play and intensifying industrial guidance to agricultural production, the process of conversion of cooperative property into all-people property should be expedited by steadily strengthening the direct production relations between industry and agriculture and further enhancing the leading role of all-people property over cooperative property.

Fourth, the county should be built up better and its role be further increased in socialist rural construction.

Fifth, the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is authorized to work out concrete measures for executing this decision, it said.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE

Between DPR of Korea and PDR of Yemen

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—A joint communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen was published on November 22 in Pyongyang.

The joint communique said:

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, paid an official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from November 18 to 22, 1974.

The Korean people warmly welcomed the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with high respect and feelings of fraternal friendship to Chairman Salem Rubaya Ali and the people of Democratic Yemen.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Chairman Salem Rubaya Ali visited factories and cultural and educational institutions in Pyongyang and South Pyongan Province.

During the visit to Korea of the government delegation of Democratic Yemen, talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Kim Dong Gyu, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong Ju, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Choe Jae U, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee; Kim Gyong Ryon, Minister of Finance; Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs; and Kim Ung, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Present on the side of Democratic Yemen were Ali Saleh Obad Moqbel, Chief of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the National Front, a political organization; Mohammed Saleh Mutie, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Ali Salem Al-Beid, Minister of Planning; Abdul Aziz Abdul Wali, Minister of Economy and Industry; Haider Abubaker Al-Attas, Minister of the Public Works; Fadhle Mohsin, Minister of Finance; Mohammed Sulaiman Naser, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; and Alawi Abdul Rahman Assaqaf, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the talks the two sides informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on further strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Democratic Yemen and on international questions of common concern and reached a unanimity of views on all questions discussed.

The two sides appraised that it is the irresistible basic trend of the present time that today the old imperialist forces are declining and going to ruin and the peoples oppressed in the past are emerging in the arena of history as the masters and taking the road of independence.

The peoples of the third world countries, a powerful revolutionary force of our time as a new emerging force, are marching from victory to victory in the struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism and for achieving national liberation and social progress and exerting an increasing influence upon the development of overall international relations.

The two sides expressed the conviction that if the peoples of the third world countries unite politically, closely cooperate in economy and technology and fight resolutely in order to realise the common aim, they would be able to finally ruin imperialism and speedily build a new world free from exploitation and oppression.

Considering that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Democratic Yemen greatly contribute to strengthening the solidarity of the peoples of the third world countries, both sides evinced the unanimous determination to further strengthen and develop these relations in all fields in future in the interests of the anti-imperialist, common cause.

The Democratic Yemen side highly appreciated the fact that the Korean people under the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung have converted their backward country into a socialist industrial state with the firm foundation of a self-supporting national economy in a short period by embodying the *Juche* idea, and wished them greater success in the grand socialist construction to fulfil the tasks of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule and attain the targets of grand construction in the next long-range plan.

The Democratic Yemen side expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, particularly, to the five-point proposition of national reunification advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung in June 1973, denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and strongly held that the United Nations must take a step to withdraw all foreign troops stationed in south Korea under the U.N. flag.

The Democratic Yemen side resolutely denounced the south Korean puppet clique for scheming to perpetuate the national split and perpetrating the barbarous fascist repression of the south Korean people, at the instigation of U.S. imperialism and expressed full support to the just struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of south Korean society and abolishment of the fascist dictatorial system.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen for highly appreciating the achievements of the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction and for their active support, at the United Nations and other international arena, to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland.

The Korean side highly appreciated the fact that since the corrective movement on June 22, 1969, the people of Democratic Yemen, under the correct leadership of the National Front, a political organization, and the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen with their outstanding leader Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali as its Chairman have enforced various progressive democratic reforms, overcoming all hardships and difficulties, and are successfully carrying out the task of the national democratic revolution, and wished them successes in their future struggle to carry out the Five-Year Plan.

The Korean side expressed firm solidarity with the stand taken by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the principle of non-alignment in the field of external relations and with its active support and encouragement to the anti-imperialist struggle of the oppressed nations.

The Democratic Yemen side expressed deep thanks to the Government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for highly appraising the successes made by the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen in the struggle to defend the revolutionary gains and build a new life in full conformity with the interests of the working people of Democratic Yemen and for actively supporting their struggle.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the entire Arab people in their just struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for driving the Israeli aggressors out of all the occupied Arab lands and ensuring the legitimate right of the Palestinian people to national self-determination and warmly hailed as a great victory of the Arab people the success of the 7th Arab Summit Conference and the discussion of the Palestinian question for the first time in the United Nations General Assembly at its 29th session with the participation of the representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the Oman people who are struggling for freedom, independence and social progress under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The two sides expressed full support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people determined to crush the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their stooges and resolutely fight till the complete liberation of the whole land of the country and stressed that the Cambodian question must be solved by the Cambodian people themselves on the basis of the five-point statement of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, dated March 23, 1970.

The two sides pungently denounced the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the Saigon puppet clique in wrecking and violating the Paris Agreement on Vietnam and expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to guarantee the strict implementation of the peace agreement and manifested firm solidarity for the struggle of the Lao people to achieve national harmony and the peaceful reunification of the country since the conclusion of the peace agreement.

The two sides warmly hailed the victory of the people of Guinea-Bissau who have won independence and the victory of the Mozambique people who have achieved an agreement on independence through their protracted armed struggles against imperialism and colonialism and expressed firm solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of Angola, Zimbabwe, Namibia and Azania to achieve freedom and independence and for the struggle of all the African peoples to consolidate political independence, attain social and economic progress and realise the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the Latin American peoples in their struggle against the domination of imperialism and for defence of the sovereignty, territorial waters and natural resources of their countries and the consolidation of national independence and social progress.

The two sides expressed the firm determination to continue as ever to resolutely struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively support and encourage the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the peoples of all countries of the world, holding high the revolutionary banner of the anti-imperialist struggle.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the government delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Chairman Salem Rubaya Ali marked an epochal occasion in developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean people and the people of Democratic Yemen onto a new, high stage and made a great contribution to strengthening the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the third world countries.

Comrade Salem Rubaya Ali, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay a state visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and Comrade President Kim Il Sung accepted this invitation with pleasure.

It was decided to fix the date of the visit in the future.

Pyongyang, November 22, 1974

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